

## African chief shot dead

WINDHOEK, South West Africa (Namibia), March 27. — Chief Clemens Kapuno, an important political figure in South West Africa (Namibia), was shot and killed by an assassin here today, police reported. They said Chief Kapuno, President of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) political party and leader of the Herero tribe, died in hospital. No arrests had been made, police said. Police said Chief Kapuno was hit by several bullets as he was on his way to a shop he owned in Windhoek's Katutura township. Earlier this month, the township was torn by political violence between Herero tribesmen and supporters of the SWAPO nationalist movement, in which at least 14 people died.

# JORDAN TIMES

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## King Hussein: peace needs Jordan

PARIS, March 27 (R). — King Hussein, in an interview to the weekly Le Point, published yesterday, said that no political agreement could be reached in the Middle East without Jordan's cooperation. "We are ready to assume our historical responsibilities and work for the establishment of a just and lasting peace. But only under two inevitable conditions: that Israel withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967 and that the Palestinians be given the right to self-determination", he said. King Hussein added that the United States should try to convince Israel to change its attitude "because the siege mentality of the Israelis makes no sense".

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Arabs need to cooperate to get share of world tourism market

By Ian Kellas

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 27. — The Arab Tourism Ministers Conference which opened today at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel is expected to give a boost to the tourism industry in the Arab world.

The conference is hosted by the Jordanian government and is the third official meeting of Arab tourism ministers. It is held at a time when the Arab share of the world's tourism business is still only about four per cent of the total.

The first paper on the agenda for the two-day meeting is a review of the status of tourism in the Arab world. A spokesman for the conference, Mr. Taha Hamzah, who is Assistant Secretary General of the Arab Tourism Union, told the Jordan Times that political troubles could not account for the low performance of tourism in Arab countries. Egypt for instance, he said, is now struggling with the problems of extremely rapid growth in tourism, a phenomenon which started soon after the 1973 war.

Lack of facilities

The implication is that it is lack of facilities and expertise which is holding back development. And there is general agreement among the delegates, Mr. Hamzah said, that cooperation between Arab countries could achieve a great deal to overcome these difficulties.

There is of course, an official Arab League tourist agency, called the Arab Tourism Union but its functions are mainly limited to research at present. The union is based here in Amman and has played an important role in preparing for the conference. The second paper at the meeting will deal with the question of transforming the union into a "specialised agency" with much wider scope and powers than it enjoys at the moment. This would involve obtaining legal status, affording international recognition and giving it more work to do.

The last paper at the mee-



Premier Mubarak Badran (left) and Tourism Minister Ghalib Barakat (second from left) greet delegates to the Arab tourism conference in Amman on Monday. (JNA photo)

ting will be concerned with drawing up a plan for joint Arab action in tourism. Mr. Hamzah outlined some of the areas in which cooperation might take place. Training centres are urgently needed and these could well be organised on a pan-Arab basis.

Cooperation could extend into the field of marketing. A joint Arab fund could be established to finance hotel building.

Governmental legislation might be coordinated to make it easier for tourists to move from one country to another in the Arab world. There would, for instance, be an obvious attraction for the tourist if schemes were laid on which made it easier for him to visit Damascus from Amman as well as Jarash and Petra.

Highest authorities represented

Not every Arab country has a minister for tourism, but the highest authorities are represented at this conference and all but Egypt and Oman have sent delegates. The private sector is also represented. The Arab Tourism Union has its own general assembly and executive committee, of which Jo-

## Arabs urged to bury differences

CAIRO, March 27 (Agencies)

— Saudi Arabia and Egypt urged the Arabs Monday to bury their differences and unify their ranks in order to force Israel to give up occupied Arab territories and allow a homeland for the Palestinians.

The calls came at the opening session of the Arab foreign ministers meeting. Five hard-line states boycotted the conference.

The five -- Syria, Algeria, Libya, Iraq and South Yemen -- oppose Egypt's peace overtures to Israel sparked by President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which also attacked Egypt for the move, was represented at the opening session despite reports from Beirut that they, too, would stay away.

"It is imperative that we take serious and sincere measures to bring about Arab solidarity," Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal told the delegates meeting in the Arab League Headquarters. "Our strength is in our unity and our goals can only be achieved through it."

Egypt's Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel echoed the call and criticised the rejectionists for not attending. "Real struggle for our aims is not achieved by adopting negative attitudes but rather by keeping up momentum and trying all means available to realise them," he said.

Earlier, the Secretary General of the Arab League, Mahmoud Riad, reminded the delegates that Arab differences only "allow Israel to increase its hold on Arab territories -- in Syria, Egypt, Jordan and the Gaza Strip. It also helps it to expand as it has just done by its aggression on south Lebanon and the Palestinians."

Among the issues to be discussed on the 12-item agenda is a call for an Arab summit which has been endorsed by Saudi Arabia and nine other nations. The renewal of the Arab peacekeeping troops mandate in southern Lebanon, security in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea are also to be discussed.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have both called on Arab states to bury their differences and attend a summit.

Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, in a statement quoted by the Mecca daily Al Nadwah said the summit should also discuss how repeated aggression against the Arab world could be deterred. Saudi Arabia wanted unanimous Arab agreement on convening the summit and cared little where it met, the Prince said.

Kuwait's chief government spokesman Abdul-Aziz Hussein yesterday told reporters after a cabinet meeting that Kuwait hoped that the Arab League meeting would provide the opportunity for a joint Arab effort to bridge Arab differences.

## Weizman hints Israel will strike again in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, March 27 (R). — Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman today hinted Israel would retaliate if Palestinian commandos did not stop shelling Israeli troops in south Lebanon and settlements along the border within the next 48 hours. Mr. Weizman told inhabitants in the border town of Kiryat Shmoneh to "wait patiently another 48 hours because it seems to me that the firing will stop."

"We warned that this situation cannot continue," he said. "The forces in the area, the U.N., the terrorists and the Syrians understand the situation."

Military sources said Mr. Weizman's remarks did not mean Israel would launch a new south Lebanon offensive, this time at Palestinian positions north of Litani river.

"What he means is that if they carry on shelling our troops and the settlements, we shall start shooting back," the sources said.

Mr. Weizman repeated that Israeli troops would take matters into their own hands if the United Nations peace-keeping force could not control the situation.

He said Israeli troops would not pull back until the 4,000-man U.N. force had been fully deployed in south Lebanon.

U.N. activity

Mr. Weizman's remarks were apparently also intended to prod the United Nations peace keeping operation in south Lebanon into more activity.

He said he believed French U.N. units now establishing themselves around Tyre -- the only area of south Lebanon still

in Palestinian hands -- would be able to take control.

The military sources said it was possible Israel would let Syrian troops move up to the Litani river -- the line dividing Arab and Israeli troops in south Lebanon -- if they prevented Palestinian commandos returning to the south.

They were commenting on reports in Tel Aviv that Syria had asked to deploy its troops along the north bank of the Litani and that Israel had agreed. Syria has officially denied making such a request.

Meanwhile Mr. Weizman is expected to leave soon for Cairo to renew stalled Middle East peace talks with Egypt. The Israeli daily newspaper Ma'ariv said today.

There was no immediate official confirmation for the un-sourced report which said Mr. Weizman was continuing contacts with the Egyptian War Minister, Gen. Mohammad Gammassi. Their negotiations, started after President Sadat's peace bid last year, deal with aspects of a peace agreement.

The English language Jerusalem Post, in a similar report, said it was believed to be the first move in a new initiative by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin to resume direct



General Erskine of Ghana, the Commander of the United Nations Truce Supervision Force in Lebanon (left) greets the Commander of the Swedish contingent, Col. Johan Lindgren in the ceasefire zone of south Lebanon on Monday. (AP wirephoto)

peace talks with Egypt.

The Israeli cabinet yesterday agreed on new overtures to restart the stalled peace talks. It backed Mr. Begin's refusal to soften his peace terms despite U.S. pressure during his talks with President Carter.

## Israel confused about peace

TORONTO, Canada, March 27 (AP). — An Israeli professor and reserve army officer says political dissension in Israel is plunging the country into its most severe crisis since the state was established in 1948. Mattityahu Peled, a general in the Israeli reserves and a professor of Arab studies at Tel Aviv University, said the harshest criticism of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's policies is from his own ministers, particularly Defence Minister Ezer Weizman.

"The cabinet is split, the Knesset (parliament) is split and the people are split," Peled told a symposium of the Friends of Pioneering Israel and the Canadian Council of Reform Zionists today.

"There is confusion about pursuing peace and no party knows what it would like to see happen."

## Rightists expect Israelis to stay

BEIRUT, March 26 (R). — A leader of the rightwing Lebanese Phalangist Party said today he did not expect a total Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon and predicted three to five more years of instability for Lebanon.

In an interview with the weekly newsmagazine Monday Morning, Mr. Karim Bakradouni, of the Phalangist Party's politburo, said: "There won't be an immediate and total withdrawal from the south."

He did not say how long he expected the Israelis to remain.

## Kidnapped Belgian industrialist freed after nine weeks captivity

PARIS, March 27 (AP). — Kidnapped Belgian industrialist Edouard-Jean Empain was kept hooded, ill-fed, chained to a bed, and the tip of his little finger cut off during his nine weeks in captivity, French police said today.

The handsome nobleman, chairman of one of Europe's largest industrial empires, was released on the outskirts of Paris Sunday night and immediately went into seclusion at his Paris apartment.

Three days after he was abducted Jan. 23, Empain's kidnappers cut off the tip of his little finger and sent it to police to prove they were actually holding him, police director Jean Ducret told a press conference today.

The wound was left to heal by itself and he was kept chained to a small bed in such a way that he could not stretch

out, Ducret said. "He suffered greatly," Ducret said. "Happily Baron Empain is a very solid man and he endured these awful conditions."

After his release, Empain looked exhausted but said he was in good health, according to Police Commissioner Pierre Ottavio.

The 40-year-old Empain, head of the Empain-Schneider industrial empire, was freed two days after police ambushed five of the kidnappers as they were about to pick up an \$8.6-million ransom payment.

Three killed

Three of the pickup gang escaped without the money, one was killed, and another was wounded and captured. The captive, 36-year-old Alain Calloil, telephoned other members of the gang Sunday night to urge

ge them to free Empain, the police said.

Police Commissioner Pierre Ottavio said that 10 men participated in the kidnapping and that Empain was moved several times during his captivity.

The kidnappers freed the Baron Sunday night on the southeast side of Paris and gave him a few francs. He took the subway to the Place de l'Opera, telephoned his wife from Le Drugstore, and she and the police collected him shortly after.

Empain was kidnapped by five men on the morning of Jan. 23 as he was leaving his home for his office.

The Empain-Schneider industrial group is one of Europe's most powerful conglomerates. It has 150 companies with 120,000 employees, and extensive north American holdings. It did an estimated \$4.5 billion worth of business last year.

## New premier, air force chief named in Syria

DAMASCUS, Syria, March 27 (Agencies). — Syrian President Hafez Assad asked house speaker Mohammad Ali Halabi today to form a new cabinet to replace that of outgoing Premier Mustafah Khlefiawi, Damascus radio reported.

Khlefiawi was asked to continue as caretaker premier until a new cabinet is formed, the radio said.

The change of government came as part of a major shake up of Syria's military and political commands ordered by Assad over the weekend.

The changes had been expected since Syria elected a new parliament.

Halabi was expected to announce the names of the new cabinet within 48 hours, official sources said.

They said no changes were expected in three key portfolios -- foreign affairs, defence and information.

The designation of Halabi followed a long meeting of the

Mount Hermon.

The report, which could not be independently verified, came as Norway prepared to airlift a contingent to reinforce U.N. troops already in the embattled south.

Informed sources said the Lebanese government was considering whether to request the doubling of the peace force from 4,000 to 8,000 men and its provision with armoured cars, helicopters and possibly gunboats.

The commander of the U.N. Force in Lebanon, Maj. Gen. Emmanuel Erskine, will confer in Beirut tomorrow with Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat and the Lebanese chief of staff, Gen. Victor Khoury.

It was assumed that Gen. Erskine would discuss with the Palestinian and Lebanese representatives the reinforcement of the south Lebanon cease-fire and deployment of more U.N. troops, 1,050 of whom now are on duty in the area.

U.N. sources in Beirut said a Swedish unit of the United Nations peace-keeping force was caught in crossfire and had to dive for cover during fighting between the opposing forces in the south.

The unit was moving towards a bridge across the Litani river when the firing broke out yesterday.

Assad also promoted Brig. Gen. Ibrahim Hassan to Maj. Gen. and appointed him chief of staff of the air force, the sources said.

## Sadat initiative died, Arafat tells Newsweek

NEW YORK, March 26 (R). — The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Yasser Arafat, says he will continue fighting in south Lebanon as long as Israeli forces remain there, Newsweek magazine said tonight.

"If the Israelis remain, I will continue fighting in the south with my colleagues in the (leftwing) Lebanese national movement," Newsweek quoted Mr. Arafat as having said in an interview. "I could not leave

my Lebanese colleagues to face Israel alone. The United Nations resolution concerning the peace-keepers is clear -- Israel must withdraw from the south."

Asked whether there was any hope of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative succeeding following the recent fighting, he said: "The Sadat initiative died this week under the tracks of American tanks and under the bombs of American planes."

## World News Roundup...

### Andrew Young optimistic on southern Africa

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, March 27 (AP). — Andrew Young, America's Ambassador to the United Nations, left here today with an optimistic report for President Jimmy Carter on developments in southern Africa. He is to brief Carter, when he arrives in Nigeria Friday on a state visit, on his meetings with African heads of state and nationalist leaders involved in efforts to bring "genuine" black majority rule to Rhodesia and independence from south African rule to Namibia (South-West Africa).

### No evidence against Palestinians says lawyer

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 27 (AP). — Defence lawyer Lefcos Clerides demanded today withdrawal of charges against two Palestinian gunmen of the assassination of Egyptian editor Yousef Sibat. Clerides told the court that the prosecution, which produced 42 witnesses, failed to prove that the accused actually shot Sibat. "The prosecution failed to prove that the bullets that killed Sibat were actually fired by the two. There is no evidence that the accused participated in killing him," he said.

### Navy experts attempt to sink wrecked tanker

BREST, France, March 27 (AP). — French navy experts opened all available hatches on the wrecked supertanker Amoco Cadiz yesterday in an effort to sink the vessel and release all possible oil quickly to end the long term pollution menace, an Amoco spokesman announced today. Officials gave no explanation of the 24 hour delay in announcing the measures and a French navy spokesman was today still talking of plans to dynamite open the hull.

### Fred Mulley winds up Iran talks

TEHRAN, Iran, March 27 (AP). — Frederick Mulley, Britain's Secretary of Defence, leaving Tehran today at the end of a 4-day visit, told reporters that in his audience with the Shah of Iran he discussed items of regional and international major importance. Asked about the position of Britain on Iran's military buildup, Mr. Mulley said there "is not causing us any problems." He added that the level of military expenditures by Iran do not upset the balance with the region.

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## The Arabs are tested by history

The current state of strained relations between the United States and Israel is to be taken very seriously, because in the dynamics of any colonial situation, it is the relationship between the colonial outpost (Israel) and its home base (America and the American Jewish community) that determines the long-term viability of the colonial entity. The best example we have of this is Rhodesia, where the breakaway regime of Ian Smith lasted over a decade before giving in to the inevitability of majority black rule. Israel has never had to give in to its own demographic-political inevitability of shared rule with the Palestinians or the recognition of an Arab national unit in Palestine, because Israel's support from its mother-country has been so strong and so unquestioning.

This support from the United States is not going to end, of course, but what we have now is some strain in what has been historically a sacrosanct relationship. It is to be hoped that the traditional inviolability of the Tel Aviv-Washington axis will come under more strain from both sides. From Washington, the apparent forging of a more evenhanded Middle East policy, as dramatised by the proposed sale of American fighter jets to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, is causing great concern in Israel. And in Tel Aviv, the apparent rigidity of the Begin government in sticking to its proposals for home-rule in the West Bank and Gaza and its insistence on the right to establish Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territory is causing some fresh frustration among those American officials who are said to be seeking a middle ground between the Arabs and the Israelis. If both the United States and Israel keep going on their present courses, a cataclysmic showdown appears inevitable. This is a truly historic process, but it will be sidetracked and covered up as much as possible by both the Americans and the Israelis unless the Arabs come up with a minimally cohesive strategy -- a peace strategy or a war strategy -- to face up to any eventualities arising from this new strain in Israel-American relations. It is not certain what will emerge from the present course of events. But it is certain that nothing will emerge if both the Americans and the Israelis look to the Arab World and see a bunch of quarrelling and nearly pathologically contentious Arab states.

The opportunities of historical inevitability are staring us in the face once again, and we are being tested -- as we have been all during this century -- in our ability to exploit the opportunities that are created by the forces of change and colonial disintegration. We failed the test 30 years ago. We will fail it again if we do not put our Arab house in order.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

"Simply enough the Israeli cabinet has supported Prime Minister Menachem Begin's policy, in defiance of advice from the White House and its mediation for peace, after the Americans had provided Israel with arms capable of combating south Lebanon and any other Arab area posing a worry for Israel, without the latter having to take into consideration any Arab reaction to its expansionist intentions," AL RAY says in an editorial Monday.

It says that in the absence of unity among the Arab confrontation states, Israel may well again act to ensure its security needs at the expense of Arab territory, because "we do not believe for one moment that inspiration will suddenly descend on Menachem Begin and make him recognise Arab and international requirements for peace embodied in Resolution 242, and because we also believe that the American mediation effort will not free itself from Zionist influence so as to play a more positive role in supporting the Arab cause which is based on right and justice."

AL DUSTOUR on the other hand deplores the fact that several Arab countries, notably those opposing President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative, are boycotting the Arab League Council meeting starting in Cairo today (Monday).

### VACANT POSITION FOR A TRANSLATOR

AMERICAN EMBASSY offers career position as translator, Arabic to English. Some night and weekend work required. Applicants should have fluent, near-native knowledge of English. Experience in translation and ability to type helpful but not mandatory. Good educational background required. Send resume of education and work experience to American Embassy, Box 354, Amman. Include return address and phone number if applicable. Do not apply in person.

### In testimony before Tel Aviv court

## Sami Esmail denies charge

TEL AVIV, Israel, March 27 (AP). — Sami Esmail, an American-born Palestinian accused of training in Libya as a guerrilla, testified Monday that Libya financed his 1976 trip to the Mideast but he denied being linked to guerrillas.

Mr. Esmail, 23, who is a university student, said the ruling Libyan Arab Socialist Party paid for his visit as part of an effort "to invite and attract intellectuals to Libya."

Several years ago.

Mr. Esmail's arrest, under an Israeli law permitting arrests for acts against Israel committed abroad, has aroused

dying father, who lives in the occupied West Bank.

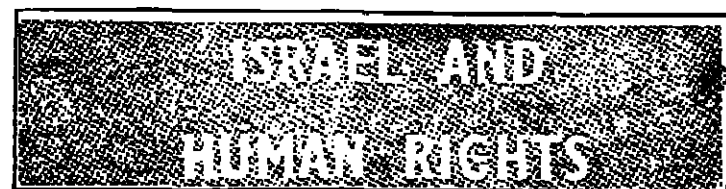
Mr. Esmail's case is being championed -- among others -- by U.S. Senator James Abou-

tones, Mr. Esmail said one of his interrogators showed him a document containing information that led to his arrest. The Israeli called it an FBI document, Mr. Esmail said.

Prosecutor Sara Sirotta argued that Israel would not have revealed that information in public even if it had it.

She claimed Mr. Esmail made up the charge after reading about Senator Abourezk's activities.

Mr. Esmail said he lived in a schoolhouse for part of his stay in Tripoli, Libya, and attended lectures on topics such as politics in the Arab World. The trial resumes Wednesday.



protests in the United States. He could get 25 years in prison. He was arrested last Dec. 22 at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion Airport after arriving to visit his

rezk, who says Mr. Esmail was arrested on the strength of FBI information passed to Israel. Speaking in slow, measured

## National News Roundup...

### Cabinet discusses envoys missions

AMMAN, March 27 (JNA). — The Cabinet Sunday discussed the outcome of tours of Arab countries made by a number of Jordanian envoys who carried royal messages containing a call for the convening of an Arab summit meeting. His Majesty King Hussein called for the summit in the wake of the Israeli attack on Lebanon.

### Jarash, Ajloun municipal symposium ends

'ANJARA, March 27 (JNA). — The Jarash and Ajloun Districts municipal symposium ended here today after recommending the expansion of municipal councils in the districts, the amendment of certain laws and regulations connected with land ownership and an increase in loans to the municipal councils from the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs' credit fund to enable municipalities to implement water projects and to boost tourism in the region.

### Prince Mohammad hands awards to French motorcycle team

PARIS, March 27 (JNA). — His Highness Prince Mohammad Sunday distributed to the French motorcycle acrobatic team a number of medals conferred on them by His Majesty the King for their participation in the silver jubilee celebrations held here last year. The awards were given during a reception given on the occasion by the Jordanian ambassador to France.

### Pakistani universities team visits RSS

AMMAN, March 27 (JNA). — The visiting Pakistani universities delegation Sunday visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and met with its Director General, Dr. Albert Butros. After a tour of RSS laboratories, the delegation watched a film on the evolution of the Society. Later, the delegation visited the Polytechnic Institute and the Princess Alia Women Teachers Training Centre.

### Hirst book banned

AMMAN, March 27 (JNA). — "The Gun and the Olive Branch", a book by British journalist David Hirst, has been banned in Jordan, the Publication Department announced yesterday.

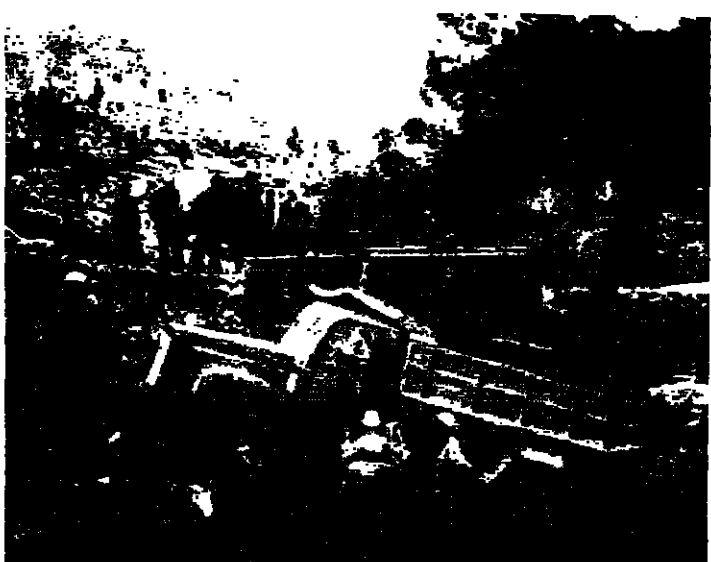
### Land expropriated for industrial school

AMMAN, March 27 (JNA). — The Cabinet today decided to expropriate 34 dunums in Hanina village, Madaba District, to build an industrial school belonging to the Ministry of Education.

### Military governor endorses sentence for embezzlement

AMMAN, March 27 (JNA). — The military governor general has endorsed a verdict by a military tribunal sentencing a Ministry of Education employee, Mr. Abdul Rahim Ismail Al Jawhary, to three years hard labour on charges of embezzlement. A JD 4,000 fine was also imposed.

## Awful bad luck for Fuhels Municipality



FUHELS, March 27 (J.T.). — While trying to tow the old wreck of a garbage truck owned by the Fuhels Municipality, the brand new replacement, offered as a gift only last Sunday to the municipality, today backed in the wrong direction and fell into a little gully in downtown Fuhels. Nobody was hurt and the cause for this little accident, our reporter learned, was the driver's lack of experience in handling the new truck. In the photo above, the mayor of Fuhels and members of the municipality council look down in awe from a bridge spanning the gully at what has befallen their long awaited new garbage truck while hard hat workers below wonder what to do about the whole thing.

## Economic and Business News

### Bank assets up JD 84 million

AMMAN, March 27 (JNA). — Assets of licensed commercial banks in Jordan rose to JD 386,598,000, registering an increase of JD 84,220,000 between January 1977 and January 1978. The rise came as a result of an increase in local investments and deposits in both foreign banks and the Central Bank of Jordan.

### Trade, economic agreements with Morocco discussed

AMMAN, March 27 (JNA). — Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Najmeddine Dajani and the Moroccan ambassador to Jordan today discussed two draft economic and trade agreements scheduled to be signed between the two countries next month. The trade agreement provides for an increase of the volume of trade exchanged between the two countries and the granting of customs facilities, while the other agreement deals with strengthening bilateral economic relations.

### Jordanian industrialists invited to textiles fair in Casablanca

AMMAN, March 27 (JNA). — Industrial houses in Jordan have been invited to take part in the Third International Textiles and Leather Fair, scheduled to open in Casablanca, Morocco on April 4. The Amman Chamber of Industry, through which the invitation was sent, urges Jordanian industrialists to participate in the exhibition.

### Cement imports will start arriving next month

AMMAN, March 27 (JNA). — A number of ships loaded with cement will start arriving at Aqaba harbour early next month, sources at the Jordanian Cement Factory said to solve the current cement shortage in the country.

### Food labels in Arabic will be required

AMMAN, March 27 (J.T.). — The Department of Specifications and Standards at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce has received a memo from the Arab Organisation for Specifications and Standards endorsing a suggestion by the ministry that detailed labels in Arabic be attached to all imported or locally manufactured food products. The Jordanian department had suggested to the Arab organisation that this measure be applied by all member states in order to protect the Arab consumer and to guarantee the quality of the products. The department will adopt this procedure to force importers' and manufacturers of food products to attach labels written in Arabic in addition to any foreign language.

### Textile workers union signs deal with company management

AMMAN, March 27 (JNA). — An agreement was signed at the Ministry of Labour today between the Woolen Industries Company and the general textile workers union. According to the agreement -- retroactive from the start of this year -- workers will be given raises in pay and transport allowances, and will benefit together with their families from a health insurance scheme and a savings fund.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Spring Exhibition

An exhibition of works by Jordanian artist Ali Ghoul is on show daily until Saturday. The exhibition is on display at the Palace of Culture, Hussein Youth City.

### Detective Film

The last in the series showing at the Goethe Institute, tonight's film is entitled "Ein Unheimlich Starker Abgang" and starts at 8:00 p.m.

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## World Bank announces \$14m credit to Amman Municipality

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP). — The World Bank today announced a \$14 million credit to expand a water supply and sewage project in Amman.

The project calls for construction of about 207 kms. of water mains and house connections, a reservoir and pumping station, and about 225 kms. of sewage mains and house connections.

The loan, to Amman Municipality, also will pay for 15,000 water metres and other electrical and mechanical equipment.

The loan is for the third stage of a \$33 million project. It increases the number of urban poor served by the project to 56,000 for water supply and 37,000 for sewage.

The loan, by the International Development Authority, is interest free and will be repaid over 50 years with a 10-year grace period.

## Runaway truck kills two, injures four

AMMAN, March 27 (J.T.). — A pickup truck ran wild today, killing two teenage girls in Jabal Al Taj and ramming a car parked against the curb. Four children were also injured in the accident when the truck overturned.

The driver lost control because the truck was carrying too heavy a load and because of brake failure. Col. Abdul Rahman Musleh, Director of the Traffic Department told reporters.

The pickup truck was carrying an extra two tons above its allowed one ton load.



A crumpled truck serves as a sober reminder of the deadly accident.



### New Iraqi envoy arrives

AMMAN, March 27 (JNA). — The newly appointed Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan, Madiouni man last night to take up his post. Naji Al Mihina arrived in Amman post.

### Yarmouk U. dean back from U.K.

IRBID, March 27 (JNA). — Dean of the Arts and Sciences Faculty at Yarmouk University Dr. Ameen Muwafi, has just returned from the U.K. where he attended a conference on cooperation between universities in Britain and the developing nations which was held at the University of Sussex. Fifty delegates representing Asian, African and Latin American universities took part in the conference.

### USIS to be rechristened April 1

AMMAN, March 27 (J.T.). — A new part of the United States Government will be born on Saturday with the establishment of the International Communication Agency in Washington, D.C., according to a release by the American Centre here today.

The agency embraces the international cultural, educational and information activities which were formerly handled by the United States Information Agency (USIA) and the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. VOA will also be part of the new organization.

In Jordan the change will mean that the United States Information Service will continue its regular operations but as long as USIS. As of April 1 it will become The International Communication Agency, Embassy of the United States of America. The operation of the American Centre, Third Circle Jabal Amman will be its responsibility.

"The new agency will be under the direction of the secretary of state," according to its new director John R. Mohr, who explains further, "its director will report directly to the secretary and to the president."

## Photographers wanted

The Jordan Times wants to see the work of photographers with black and white prints of any and all scenes in Jordan, either individual pictures or collections of photo-stories on a single theme. We are interested in publishing individual photos or photo-stories on a regular basis, and we'd like to see the work of local photographers, both Jordanians and non-Jordanians alike.

If you have photos to show or would like to do some feature photos for the Jordan Times, please contact Mr. Khouri at the Jordan Times offices any day between 9:00 and 12:00 a.m. and between 4:00 and 8:00 p.m. to make an appointment.



## End of U.S. coal miners' strike averts big new unemployment fear

WASHINGTON, March 27 (R) — America's record three-month coal strike was expected to end today when 160,000 miners return to work.

A three-year contract between the United Mine Workers (UMW) and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association was signed on Saturday night, officially ending the nation's longest coal strike after 110 days.

First shifts starting after midnight, were expected to consist primarily of maintenance crews, while actual coal production would begin in the morning, a UMW spokesman said.

The main effects of the strike — depleted stockpiles and high electric bills in some areas — were expected to disappear quickly. Coal should start to move in a few days, and the threat of substantial layoffs, which were never imposed, has disappeared.

When miners rejected a previous contract earlier this month, administration officials warned that up to three million workers in other industries could be laid off by early April because of coal shortages.

But enough coal was obtained from non-union mines to meet most of the nation's needs.

The new contract increases the hourly pay of union miners by \$2.40 per hour, to \$10.20 over the next three years. But they will have to work nearly a year to make up for pay lost during the strike.

Some resistance still to the return to work was still thought likely from pickets representing coal mine construction workers and retired miners.

The 14,000 construction workers are negotiating a separate contract while the retired miners feel the ratified contract does not adequately improve their pensions.

Union miners have traditionally refused to cross any picket line which could slow down a full return to work.

But since the strike has not had a serious effect on the U.S. economy so far, a delay in the reopening of a few or all of the mines would not be crucial.

Secretary of Labour Ray Marshall expects an agreement for the construction workers and the reopening of most mines within a week.

## ... But transport strike threatens New Yorkers

NEW YORK, March 27 (R) — The men who drive New Yorkers to work by bus and underground train voted today to start a strike on April 1 — All Fools Day.

The walkout by 35,000 city workers could wreck the city's fight to stave off bankruptcy.

The transport workers are the vanguard of 250,000 other employees who want compensation after a pay freeze lasting almost three years because of New York's financial crisis.

One of their problems is that federal officials feel that they are already over-paid. That attitude could affect congressional votes to provide New York with aid.

The transport workers make \$15,000 a year and want \$51 a week more.

The last major public transport strike was 14 years ago and is remembered with horror by city workers who recall mammoth traffic jams.

Another dispute threatens New York's three main newspapers with a strike from March 31.

## Foreign banks pour into U.S. market

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP) — Attracted by the "rush" prospects of the world's biggest banking market, British, Japanese, German, Irish, Israeli, Brazilian and other foreign banks are rushing to the United States, according to Time magazine.

In its forthcoming issue, the American newsmagazine says that while 52 foreign banks owned assets of \$23 billion in the United States in 1970, the number of overseas banks with U.S.

operations had more than doubled by the end of 1977 and their assets more than tripled — to \$76 billion.

Time reports that last week, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp., which has more than 400 branches in 40 countries, announced that it is negotiating to buy a "significant equity position" in the parent company that owns Marine Midland, the 14th largest U.S. bank with \$13 billion in assets.

## Saudi-Taiwanese trade relations are strengthened

TAIPEI, March 27 (R) — Saudi Arabia has agreed to double its exports of crude oil to Taiwan from the present 20,000 barrels a day, probably starting next year, a government spokesman said today.

The increase was agreed to at a six-day meeting of Taiwan and Saudi experts led by Taiwan's vice minister for economic affairs and Saudi Arabia's deputy minister of finance and national economy.

Under the agreement, Taiwan would send power and communications experts to Saudi Arabia and more agricultural experts to boost rice production there, the spokesman said. In return, the Saudi government would award Taiwanese consultants and engineering agencies with more construction contracts, he added.

## Dollar falls again against Japanese yen

TOKYO, March 27 (R) — The U.S. dollar fell again today on the Tokyo foreign exchange market despite heavy central bank intervention. The U.S. currency dropped at one stage to 225.25 yen before closing at 225.30 yen, sharply down on Friday's previous record low rate of 228.20, dealers said.

The Bank of Japan bought an estimated \$250 million in heavy trading to try to check the fall, caused mainly by Japanese and foreign banks which sold dollars to buy yen, they added. The central bank is believed to have bought about \$15 billion this month to prop up the U.S. currency. This would almost certainly boost Japan's external reserves to yet another monthly record from \$24.19 billion in February.

A total of \$650 million changed hands on the market today.

The yen has gained nearly 37 per cent in value against the dollar in Tokyo since 1971. The increase since the beginning of January is 5.2 per cent.

## Islamic Development Bank aims for major financing capability

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, March 26 (A.P.) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB), which has just concluded its second annual meeting here, hopes to channel the contributions of oil-producing states into aid funds rivaling those of the large international aid banks.

Some delegates from the 36 member countries who attended the meeting last week pointed out that money is not among the bank's major problems because some Arab states have promised to support the organisation with their petrodollars.

The bank, with headquarters in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, already has a paid capital of \$2 billion and authorised capital of \$5 billion. Saudi Arabia, the biggest contributor, has indicated it could pour in more money if needed, the delegates said.

Membership is confined to Moslem nations and money lent is to be with the lowest interest possible. Moslem law forbids interest on any monetary aid.

To overcome some of the interest problems, the bank favours equity participation in projects.

From October 1976, when it financed its first project, the bank has given \$290 million in assistance, covering 41 projects in 20 Moslem countries.

with per capita incomes of less than \$800.

Mauritania is expanding its teachers' training school with aid from the IDB.

The Sudan, whose annual per capita income is \$290 needed more than \$7 million to buy scientific equipment to teach science in its schools, a project that was jointly funded by the IDB and the Saudi Development Fund.

The bank's loan financing (\$71.1 million) has been mostly devoted to the less-developed member countries in accordance with the bank's policy.

Under this financing, for instance, the IDB and other financial institutions are funding a \$230 million hydro-electric project in Cameroon to generate power and regulate water supplies for farms.

Foreign trade financing so far amounts to \$50.5 million.

In its first foreign trade financing operation, the bank helped Algeria purchase 50,000 tons of good quality low sulphur coke for steel production and 3,000 tons of copper for production of essential electronic appliances through international bidding involving over \$12.6 million.

Financing through technical assistance for studies and surveys of projects has so far been extended to only two countries — three feasibility studies for Guinea and North Yemen.

## Solid base to Britain's varied trade with the Middle East

By Frank Broadway  
Director, Facts About Business

LONDON, (LPS) — In recent months British companies have exported prayer mats to Mecca, astronomical telescopes to Tabriz and drought resistant trees to arid desert areas in Abu Dhabi. "Invisible" transactions include the supply of football managers and team coaches to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), a theatre management company to Iran and the sale of London's famous Grosvenor Hotel to Arab interests.

These are just a few of the fascinating features of the explosive growth of trade between Britain and the Middle East, in the last few years. Last year the value of British exports to the Middle East and North Africa reached almost £2900 million.

In the first six months of this year sales to these areas totalled more than £1800 million, almost equalling sales to North America. Continuing growth at the rate of the last few years could soon make the Middle East Britain's largest market outside mainland Europe.

steadily as Britain reaches self-sufficiency in oil through North Sea production.

Although British exports to the Middle East contain a range of curious and exotic items, growth is solidly based on plans by Iran and the Arab states for rapid economic growth and infrastructure development. Britain tends to be involved in such projects from their inception through the work of planners, consulting engineers and other professional advisers. Once the feasibility of a project has been established, contracts for design and construction often go to British engineers, architects and building firms.

Britain is also a major supplier of the plant and machinery needed to equip and commission new projects, and some companies often retain a continuing interest through management and training contracts as well as the supply of intermediate materials for industrial processes.

This comprehensive involvement can be seen in many large "turnkey" contracts in the Middle East in which British companies are designing, building, equipping and then supplying services for projects ranging from desalination plant and power station to hospitals and harbours.

A novel turkey contract went to Ross Poultry, the world's largest producer in that field, to set up a complete broiler chicken industry in the UAE. When the project is operational, the area will be self-sufficient in eggs and poultry meat.

Apart from frequent start-to-finish involvement in major

projects, British industry is a powerful competitor in Middle East markets for plant and machinery and electrical and transport equipment. About a quarter of all British exports to the Middle East and North Africa in 1976 consisted of non-electrical machinery worth almost £700 million. Iran was the biggest customer, with imports worth £152 million; Saudi Arabia, with a population estimated at only 7.2 million, imported machinery worth £100 million, while Kuwait, with a population of only a million, spent £25 million on machines from Britain.

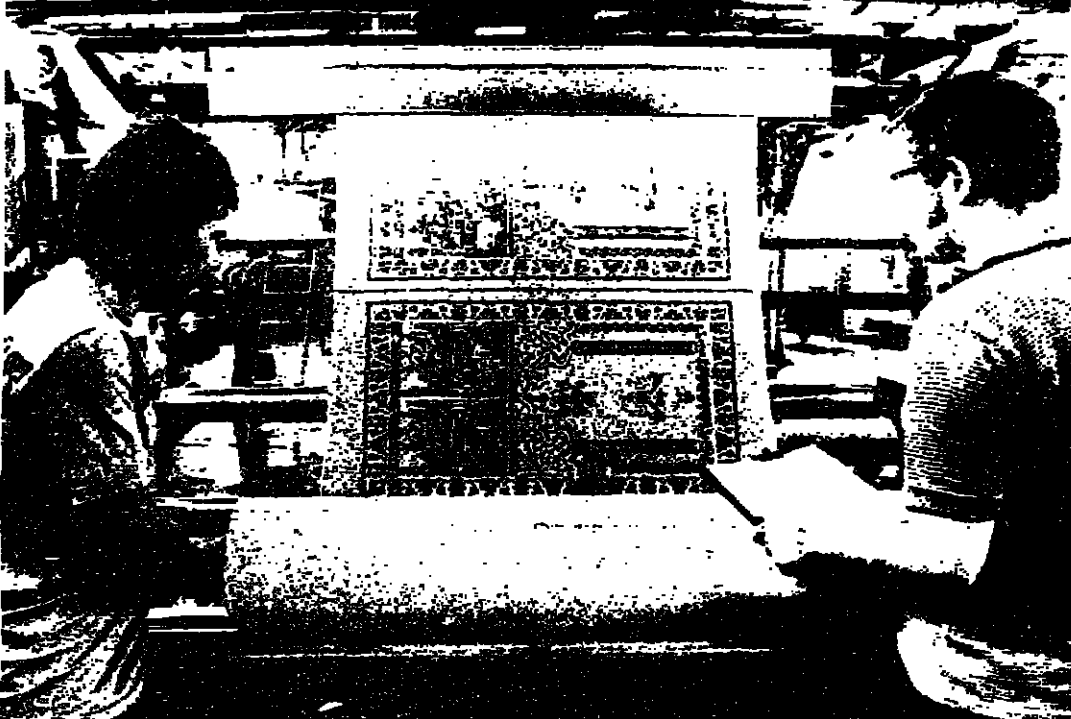
While pumps, compressors and process plant for the oil industry figured in these imports, there was also a heavy concentration on earthmoving and construction plant and on machines to diversify the industrial base of the Middle East states. Iran, for example, bought excavating and mineral crushing machines worth £17 million, textile machinery worth £16 million, machine tools worth £4 million and heat treatment equipment worth more than £3 million. Saudi Arabia bought earthmoving and mineral handling equipment valued at £20 million and spent £5 million on agricultural tractors.

The smaller Arab states were also big spenders on construction and mining equipment. Abu Dhabi imported machines worth more than £8 million from Britain, while Dubai's imports in this category were worth £15 million.

### Electrical equipment

All the Middle East states are increasing power generation and distribution capacity to match their economic development and this is reflected in big shipments of electrical equipment. Exports of such equipment from Britain to the Middle East and North Africa in 1976 totalled £382 million. The biggest customer was Saudi Arabia, with imports costing £73 million. Iran bought equipment worth £37 million, while exports worth £35 million and £29 million respectively went to Dubai and Iraq.

Major British exports include generating sets, switchgear and cable. Telecommuni-



Prayer mats for Mecca pilgrims being processed by workers at a factory in Cheshire in the north of England. The company, Kentex, has an order for 4500 of these mats from Saudi Arabia.

ations equipment is also an important export, because most Middle East countries are planning rapid expansion and improvement of telephone networks. Cable and Wireless, the British-based company which is the world's largest telecommunications operator, provides extensive consultancy and management services.

Rapid expansion of transport facilities is essential to Middle East development plans and this is shown in increasing exports of transport equipment from Britain, as well as in major involvement of British companies in consultancy services and in road and port construction.

Exports of British transport equipment to the Middle East and North Africa in 1976 were worth more than £400 million. By far the largest customer was Iran, whose £90 million of imports included more than 60,000 Chrysler Hunter cars for local assembly.

As might be expected, cars, lorries and vehicle parts form the bulk of these exports, which includes luxury vehicles such as Rolls-Royce limousines and Aston Martin sports

saloons. When the new £24,500 Lagonda saloon was announced last year an Arab oil sheikh reputedly just beat the Shah of Iran in placing the first order, while another oil sheikh ordered three of the cars.

Britain is also a substantial supplier of ships to the Middle East states, notably to Kuwait and Abu Dhabi. And she is also a big supplier of industrial materials such as chemicals, textiles and iron and steel.

Exports of chemicals to the Middle East and North Africa last year were worth £224 million. Pharmaceutical products were the biggest item, but Britain also sells intermediates, dyestuffs, detergents and plastics materials as well as toiletries and cosmetics.

British consumer goods are highly regarded and exports are growing rapidly in value and diversity. Major items include processed foodstuffs, cigarettes, domestic sanitary fittings, furniture, clothing and a wide range of leisure goods.

Export success stories abound in these fields, but outstanding examples include the rapid growth in sales of British chocolate and sugar confectionery and the increasing popularity of reproduction period furniture in many Arab homes. The desire for British consumer goods is seen in the extent to which London has become a favourite shopping centre for wealthy Arabs.

Professional services

Just as merchandise trade has expanded enormously in the past four years, so has Britain's trade in invisibles with the Middle East. Apart from traditional fields such as banking, insurance and shipping, there has been extraordinary growth in all types of consultancy and professional services.

Another area of rapid expansion is construction and civil engineering. Many visitors like the Middle East to a vast building site and British companies are engaged with local partners in projects with an estimated value of well over £2000 million. These include housing estates, hospitals, harbours, roads, bridges, racecourses and athletics stadia, marinas and golf courses, as well as industrial and commercial premises.

## The ups and downs of the soya bean

By David White

RIO DE JANEIRO, (F.T.) — Coffee may have its ups and downs, but there is one crop which Brazil is producing in record quantities year upon year — the soya bean.

Brazil's soya, which ten years ago counted for practically nothing, is now an important source of protein for the world market.

The 12 m. tons of beans which Brazilian farmers harvested last year were more than in any country except the U.S. China, which has been producing soya for centuries, was overtaken by the newcomer, Brazil, a few years back.

Brazil's production last year was eight times what it was in 1970. The value of exports — both of beans and processed products — has in the same space of time multiplied 20-fold to about \$2 bn.

In order to take advantage of the higher prices it can get with soya bean meal, used for animal feed, and to supply its own domestic market both for feed and domestic oil, also made from soya, Brazil is rapidly expanding its crushing facilities.

About 8.3 m. tons of last year's crop will have been crushed in Brazil and Brazil is securing a place as the world's biggest exporter of processed soya products.

But the euphoria which infected soya farmers a few years ago, and led many farmers to give up planting coffee or raising cattle, has been tempered with experience.

The growth in soya production has settled down to a relatively plodding rate of about ten per cent a year. This year's initial expectation of 13.8 m. tons looks unlikely to be met, since the new area being planted is smaller than expected.

Wavering prices on the world market have made soya less of a sure bet. This uncertainty has been aggravated by weather damage to wheat, grown during the winter period on the same land as soya, between the harvest-time and fresh plantings.

This little trick of pulling off a wheat crop and a soya crop on the same land had appeared the key to farming wealth in the southern Brazilian states of Parana and Rio Grande do Sul.

In the early 1970's farmers could count on rising soya prices. U.S. production was hit by floods and frost, Russia and China had come into the market as buyers, and

alternative sources of protein were short because of the strange behaviour of a Pacific current which greatly reduced Peru's traditional catch of snovies.

But since then other countries than Brazil have cashed in on soya — such as Argentina, which, although a long way behind, is showing spectacular growth rates. And the value of soya is affected by its competitors — everything from Russia sunflower-seed to African peanuts, or anything that can be used to reduce the cost of feeding livestock.

### Rough initiation

Brazil has had a rough initiation period in this complex market. Three years ago, it lost about \$1 bn. in export revenue, according to people in the trade, because it sold its soya crop all at once, leaving the U.S., which brings in its crop later in the year, to benefit from higher prices.

When the price went up in the middle of last year, the government staved off a rush onto the market, which risked depriving local consumers. It suspended exports, and then imposed a tax on them, of seven per cent and then 12 per cent, using the money to subsidise domestic supplies and keep the price of things such as cooking oil from going through the roof.

But it has since had to reduce and then drop completely the export tax because of fresh problems on the world market. In September, when it was forecast that the U.S. would have a record crop of 44 m. tons, the export price dropped to below \$200 after passing \$250 in July.

Thus soya and soya product exports have not yet caught up with coffee as an export earner — the latest figures for 1977 show that soya and soya product exports brought in \$2.3 bn., while coffee brought in \$2.7 bn. during the year. But the past year has been exceptional for coffee prices — the volume of coffee exported dropped from 14.9 m. bags in 1976 to 10.2 m. bags last year while earnings increased by \$410 m. This year it could be a different story.

### Financial Times

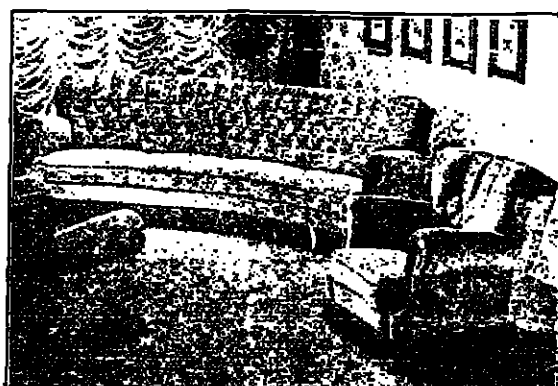
### News-Features

### Financial markets closed

The financial markets were closed in London yesterday because of the Easter weekend.

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## INVITATION TO TENDER -- DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC SECURITY, HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Attention of tenderers participating in the tender for the supply of equipment and instruments for Vocational and Industrial modules of the new Correctional Center in Swaga is drawn to the fact that the fixed closing date of June 7, 1978 corresponds to Wednesday, not Sunday, as mentioned in the invitation to tender.

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# Jordan's aspirations to become the Arab air capital seem to be grounded - - for now at least

It is clear now, after two years of frustrated efforts to get an Arab Air University off the ground that Amman is not yet prepared to become the Arab air capital. The following article explains that the lack of funds, unfulfilled promises, missed business opportunities and personal frustrations have prevented the imaginative and worthwhile enterprise from becoming a going concern. But the idea is not dead yet.

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

One of the ways in which Jordan's role as a regional aviation centre could be broadened was seen to be in the training of technical aviation personnel. Two years ago, the already existing Royal Air Academy was perceived as the nucleus of a much larger and comprehensive institution to be called the Arab Air University. The basic ingredient missing in Jordan though was money, for a proper air training centre is indeed an expensive undertaking. The solution to that problem seemed to be economic cooperation amongst Arab nations, a solution which has been effective in other situations in the Arab World.

Against this background, a very high calibre staff, mostly from leading British institutions, was assembled beginning in late 1976, to launch this novel project in Amman. The first big step it seemed had indeed been taken, a commitment on the part of Jordanian aviation authorities to a long-term, comprehensive approach to the training of Arab aviation personnel with which to staff the growing air industry in the Arab countries. This would both save the high cost of sending personnel abroad for their training and would further the growth of Jordan's aviation infrastructure. All in all, then it would be a considerable advancement for Arab aviation.

## The end of a dream?

In late February 1978, however, it was announced after a board meeting of the Royal Air Academy that all of the resources of the fledgling Arab Air University were to become part of the Alia Training Centre in other words, a drastic cutback was made in the original concept, perhaps even sounding the deathknell of the entire idea. What had happened in the intervening year and a half?

This announcement came as a particularly sudden surprise, until recently announcements

had been made to the effect that the Arab Air University idea was forging ahead. After talking with leading aviation personnel last October at the Mecacon '77 conference here in Amman, one had been led to believe that plans were indeed advancing.

The concept of a regional Arab Air Academy has been put forward several times in Amman. It was talked up considerably at the October Mecacon conference and was brought up for discussion at the Tenth Conference of the Arab Countries' Civil Aviation Council and the Arab Air Transport Union in Morocco by His Majesty King Hussein. At that time the King said, "We have chosen the Amman airport as the place of the proposed aviation university which we want to become a fertile 'nursery' for Arab aviation experimentation from which all Arab countries would draw benefit". In December, Chairman of the Board of the Royal Air Academy, Mr. Ali Ghandour, was quoted by the Jordan News Agency as expressing the hope "that the Arab Aviation University will come into being within the next three years."

## Lack of funds, unfulfilled promises, frustration

Reliable sources, however, say that due to lack of funds and some unfulfilled promises, most of the expatriate personnel hired to staff the fledgling academy during 1976 and 1977 had already left Jordan or were in the process of doing so. There had been, we were told, about 40 staff members and there were then about eight. The Jordan Times was told that "a good, honest play" had been made to get the academy off the ground, but now we've crushed a strong, going organisation." The money was to have come from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, but the necessary collective action never materialised.

One directly involved source said he was "disappointed as hell" that the gauntlet had not been taken up by the other-

wise cooperative Arab air organisations. He told us that a skeleton academy had been developed, all the staff work was done and that four areas of training, maintenance, avionics, helicopter courses and instructor pilot courses were begun. The civilian side to aviation was accented, he said, rather than the military. The market for this kind of trained personnel is great in the Middle East. For instance, in Sudan the plan is to expand agricultural lands five fold in the near future. Agricultural aviation will play an important role in seeding, spraying and so on. This market is not being exploited and could be, he said. "One thing we did do was to train seven or eight Jordanian flight instructors, although they still needed much more training. The idea was then to hire these people to work at the academy. In the end though, 'we never got money for tools, shops, helicopters, etc.'"

## Lack of coordination and follow-up

It seems that other expatriates to help expand aviation services, have faced frustration similar to that now being witnessed at the Royal Air Academy. One such man, Mr. Tom Lane, who had been chief pilot at Boeing came to Alia as vice president of operations. He finally left Jordan in frustration at not being able to accomplish his assigned task. On parting he wrote a letter to His Majesty King Hussein describing what had happened. According to one source, the concept of the Arab Air Academy has now foundered on similar difficulties, not due to lack of need, or intention, but lack of coordination and follow-up to promises made at the outset of the effort.

After the first conversation between the Jordan Times and several sources, other reliable sources discussed the situation in further detail and said that Jan. 1, 1977 was to have been the original opening date of the Arab Air University, but from the beginning, money problem plagued the project.

Asked what exactly was the first stumbling block in the process, it was indicated that the full feasibility study, which was never completed, may have been the first major problem. Four Arab countries were to have contributed about \$300,000 each to the study, but apparently although the necessary letters were drafted, they became embroiled in the bureaucracies of several Arab countries.

A second project, and perhaps a lesser disappointment, was a "shiny brochure" about the academy's services which was designed but never printed.

Apparently at some point the board of directors of the academy realised that the whole project was going to be exceedingly costly. Things began to move less smoothly and therefore the director of the Royal Air Academy, Gen. William Maddox, a leading American aviation expert with wide experience in his field, wrote what became known as the Maddox Report to Minister of Court Amer Khamash. Later there was a meeting with His Majesty King Hussein and then the project seemed to be back on course. "The decision had been reversed, everyone would keep their jobs," our sources told us. At that time only one pilot at the academy got his redundancy notice and he went to work for Arab Wings. However, things quickly turned sour again. Over 20 termination of service notices were sent out to staff members at the academy in late December 1977 -- out of a total staff of 33 instructors.

## It all points back to shortage of money

After that it became obvious, if it had not already been so, to the expatriate instructors that the dreams for an Arab Air University were not going to materialise very soon. "All of it pointed back to money," several sources told us. The money, they said, necessary to do the job they had been hired to do, was simply not there. For instance,

they had designed a JD 1 million training airfield, the site had been selected and the plans were made. This was done because flight safety at the international airport was a major concern. The spectre of novice pilots in the same airspace with 707's and 747's was frightening to say the least, our sources said. Money for spare parts and repair equipment did not materialise. For instance, a number of vacuum pumps were lost, so an order was sent to England or the U.S. for more, but the pumps were never sent because no money was ever sent to pay the bill. A small plane used for training, having less than 400 hours of use, was left inoperable for the lack of money for spares.

## Missed business opportunities

All of these and some other unfortunate incidents however, weren't necessarily enough to put the academy under, all

our sources maintained. They told us that business was beginning to come to the academy in the form of training contracts, and the advance payments might have been enough to run the academy. For instance, they said that JD 1 million worth of business would have been possible with the Sudanese Air Force last year. The Chief of Staff of the Sudanese Air Force had become very interested in the possibility of training some of his people here in Amman. Another potential customer was the Abu Dhabi Defence Force-Air Wing. They made "very interested overtures". In fact, the Abu Dhabi authorities had come forward on their own, without any encouragement from the academy. That contract would have been for the training of 20 students. Our sources told us that the academy could have, "taken off with the two jobs lined up". With a proper sales manager, they said, perhaps

more business might have been drummed up to keep the academy going.

Our sources told us that they thought that Gen. Maddox was the right man to be the director of the project. "Maddox was the right man for the job, if he had been given any help, he would have done a good job". At present, even some of the eight remaining expatriates are considering resignation.

Some of the expatriate staff have received serious personal financial setbacks through their experience here in Amman. Originally they were told to move to Amman with a long-term contract in mind, so many brought their families, bought new furniture and incurred other expenses. This was at the time when the crisis in Lebanon and the flow of Beirut residents to Amman made rents very high. Often landlords required one or two years rent in advance. This obviously became a large financial undertaking, and when staff began getting laid off, of course, this money could not be recovered. An additional irritation was the difficulty of getting the baggage allowance payments which had

been guaranteed in the contracts of expatriate staff, our sources said.

Beyond all these personal and professional disappointments, our sources told us that they could find no fault with life in Jordan. They told us that they had never been badly treated, and that "We'd love to stay, we enjoyed Jordan, everyone left with regret."

In a recent release from Alia about the takeover of the academy by the airline, it is stated that, "It is intended that the academy be restructured to serve the needs primarily of the airline but the academy may also train some additional personnel," and further that "some efficiencies will be achieved because of the outstanding facilities of the training centre."

It seems, based on the past two years' experience, that Jordan is not yet prepared to become the Arab air capital, though the nucleus for a pan-Arab air academy or university is still to be found in the staff and facilities of the Alia Training Centre, if efforts to strive for such a regional facility are revived.

## Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	PAR value	Volume traded in JD	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling offer
* Jordan - Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	275	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	—	1.050
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	3,080	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	—	—
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	78	6.500	6.500	6.500	6.500	—	—
** Dar Aldawa Development & Invest. Co.	JD 1,000	975	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.700	1.800
Industrial, Commercial & Agricul. Co.	JD 1,000	365	2.300	2.300	2.300	2.300	2.250	—
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	1,350	13.000	13.500	13.500	13.500	13.350	—
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	855	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.950
Jerusalem Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	450	2.250	2.250	2.250	2.250	2.200	2.250
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	100	1.300	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.300
* Jordan Glass Factories	JD 1,000	350	0.900	0.850	0.850	0.850	—	—
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	8,346	6.500	6.500	6.500	6.500	6.500	6.550
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	245	2.100	2.100	2.100	2.100	2.050	2.150

Total volume traded, Monday, March 27: JD 16,469

\* 50 per cent of share capital paid.  
\*\* 75 per cent of share capital paid.

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FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1978

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**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Don't neglect important duties early in the day. Take steps to improve your health. Show more thought for your mate.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Put the finishing touches on a plan which you and associates have formulated, and then get work started. Think constructively.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** If you get an early start on routine duties, you'll have time for important things later. Afternoon is best for working on a new plan.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Find the right means through which to have greater enjoyment during your spare time. Make plans for the future.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Be sure to handle routine duties early in the day and you'll have time for creative activities later. Avoid one who is jealous of you.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Obtain the information you need from the right sources. Plan the future wisely. Do some entertaining in the evening.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Your monetary matters can be improved if you take the time. Study new projects that could be lucrative to you in the future.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Morning is the best time to gain a personal aim that means much to you. Take steps to improve your financial status.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Make long-range plans that could give you greater abundance in the future. Engage in favorite hobby with congenials.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Use a more direct approach with others and get better results. Sidestep one who is detrimental to your progress.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Handle important duties early in the day for best results. Contacting an influential person who can help you is wise.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Consult a higher-up who can help you get ahead faster. Don't be too demanding with family members at this time. Use care in motion.

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# Much legislation but little real action in America's uphill struggle against poison

By Carole Korzanowsky  
the Financial Times  
New York Bureau

to mention watching television.  
Mounting evidence

NEW YORK (F.T.) — Hardly a week goes by that Americans are not reminded of the mind-boggling dimensions of toxin-related health problems facing agricultural and factory workers as well as the general population.

On some days the revelations fly thick and fast, as in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal which carried no less than three items devoted to separate aspects of the problem on its front page.

Federal agencies have joined private consumer groups in issuing a deluge of statistics which demonstrate the hazards involved in such necessary activities as working, breathing and drinking water, not

Increasingly, one of the most cherished national myths, that of rural America's environmental purity, is being questioned as the evidence mounts against many pesticides and fungicides. The 1970's have spawned a great deal of legislation to deal with environmental problems but up to now there's been little real action.

Herein may lie the major significance of the indictments brought against Velsicol Chemical Corporation of Chicago, a division of Northwest Industries. The indictments allege that, "from August 1972 to July 1975 the defendants used the mails and conspired to defraud the United States and conceal material facts from the United States Environ-

One of the most cherished national myths, that of rural America's environmental purity, is being increasingly questioned as the evidence mounts against many pesticides and fungicides. So far, there is much legislation but little real action.

mental Protection Agency (EPA) by failing to submit data which tended to show that heptachlor and chlordane induced tumours in laboratory animals and thus might pose a risk of cancer to humans."

Chlordane and heptachlor are pesticides used primarily for household and garden insect control (flies, ants, cockroaches) and produced by Velsicol since 1947.

Justice Department called in  
This is the first time that

the EPA, created in 1970, has called upon the Justice Department to investigate whether a company is concealing information from it. The agency was empowered by the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 to examine and assess the potential dangers of every pesticide produced in the USA and to restrict the use of harmful ones.

There are approximately 1,400 chemical ingredients in use in some 3,500 pesticides. Of these the EPA is currently reviewing 36, is considering

another 46 for review and has up to now banned or restricted less than a dozen.

At this rate it has been estimated that the agency -- which is the largest federal regulatory body, with a staff of 10,000 -- will need at least ten more years to fulfil its mandate.

Environmentalists maintain that the reviewing procedure is heavily weighted in favour of the chemicals industry. It has recently been given a name -- "reputable presumption against registration" -- which suggests something of the procedure's tediousness.

#### Velsicol example

The Velsicol case is a good example. As early as 1971 the EPA was aware of residues of chlordane and heptachlor in the majority of U.S. citizens; it requested that Velsicol initiate studies to determine their effects on test animals.

In 1973 the agency itself began gathering information on the two chemicals and the following year, based on its own findings, it announced that it was considering cancelling registration. Hearings were then initiated in which the agency heard 77 witnesses, who produced 60,000 pages of testimony which must be analysed to decide whether the risks of continued use outweigh the benefits or vice versa.

The hearings went on for three years, ending last November, and the agency has still not finally decided whether to cancel registration. While it has restricted some uses such as in home and garden products and on corn, the chemicals are still used on smaller crops such as peanuts, citrus and strawberries, as well as certain pest quarantines.

#### "Industry pressure"

In a protest against this sort of delay three EPA lawyers resigned from the agency in 1976 citing "continued failure of EPA to take effective action under existing authority." They blamed the problem on "industry pressure brought to bear through Congressional

committees." But it is possible that a recent EPA ruling will soon begin to vindicate the agency. It has ordered all U.S. chemical producers and importers and petroleum refineries to file lists of the chemicals they made during 1977.

After the agency publishes the initial compendium all new products will have to be reported within 90 days. Larger producers will also be required to report the quantity of the chemical they produce and where it is manufactured.

#### Strong incentives

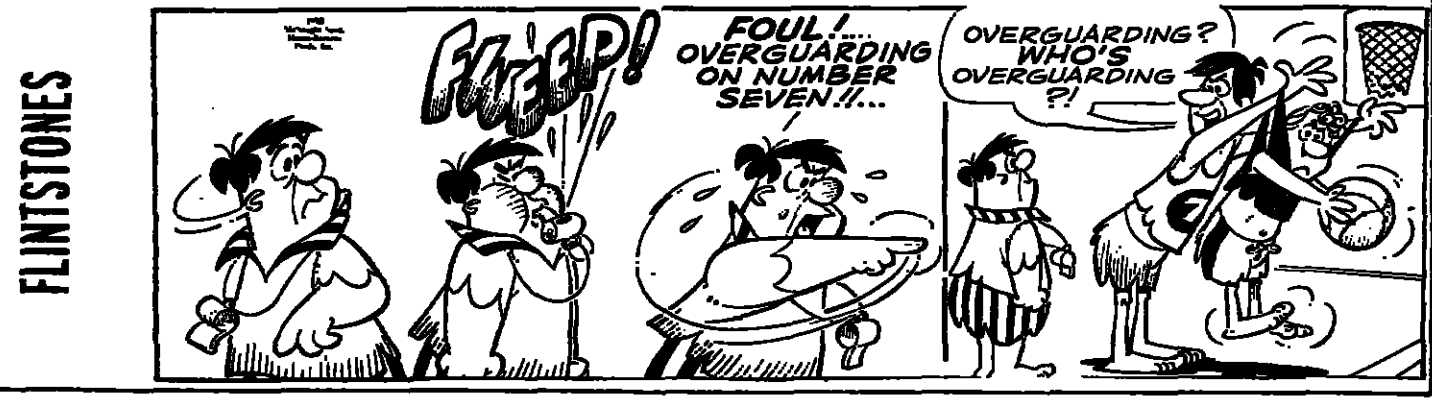
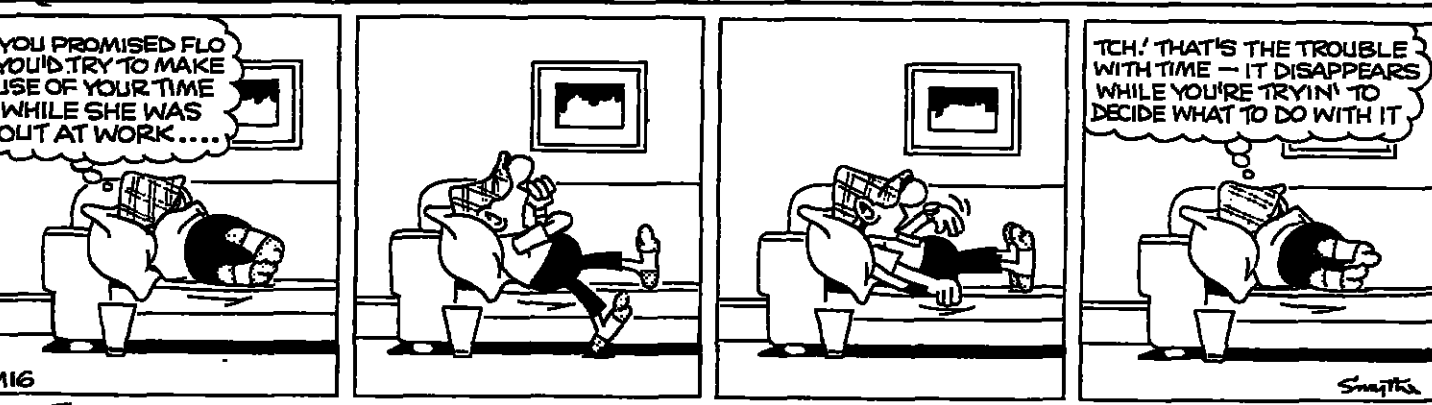
This would cover the more than 70,000 chemicals produced by 5,400 chemical producers and petroleum refineries as well as imported. The list is seen as "a powerful incentive to the chemical companies to produce chemicals that are safer."

There have been other strong incentives for safety in recent days, such as the action brought by more than 400 former asbestos workers in 1972 and resulting in a \$30m settlement. Of this, \$5.7m will be paid by the government, a tacit acceptance of its liability for not informing the workers of the hazards involved in working with asbestos.

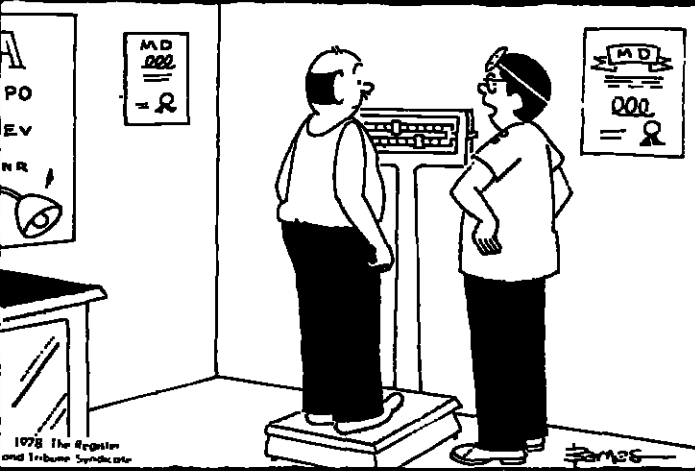
This may be the first of other such suits. In October a suit for \$500 m. was brought against another asbestos producer by a group of workers stricken with cancer. Other chemical workers are becoming aware of possible danger on the job and demanding access to company records. U.S. medical investigators recently won the right to see health records and work histories of past and present employees at a Dupont plant.

While these battles are still being fought, there is now recognition of the need to streamline the government forces if the war is to be won. So far it has proved easier to pass regulation about the work-places where toxic substances are produced than to control the sale and distribution of the poisons themselves.

-- Financial Times News-Features



## THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



"Did you actually lose seven pounds, or did you take the credit cards out of your wallet?"

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## JORDAN TELEVISION

### Channel 3 & 6:

6:00 Quana  
6:15 Cartoons  
6:30 Emergency  
6:40 News in Arabic  
11:00 News in Arabic  
Channel 3:  
7:30 Arabic programme  
8:30 Arabic series

8:30 Arabic programme  
10:10 Varieties  
Channel 6:  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Filler  
8:30 Comedy series  
9:10 Hard Times  
10:10 News in English  
10:10 The age of uncertainty

## RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show  
7:30 News bulletin  
8:00 Morning show  
10:00 News headlines  
10:30 Faces and places  
11:00 Signing off  
12:00 News headlines  
12:30 Pop session  
13:00 News summary  
14:00 News bulletin

14:30 French music  
15:00 Concert hour  
16:00 Pop session  
17:00 Music for children  
17:30 Pop session  
18:00 News summary  
18:05 60 of solistash  
18:30 News bulletin  
19:10 News reports  
19:30 signing off

## EMERGENCIES

Doctors:  
Amman:  
Abdullah Kadi (41277)  
Nidal Marqah (71218)  
Irbid:  
Zaid Abdul Mahdi (2001)  
Zagha:  
Yusef Tureh (28884)  
Taxis:  
Hanna (41833)  
Firas (2427)

Urdm (23050)  
Palace of Culture (88855)  
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Yacoub (44945)  
Amin (39738)  
Thad (71547)  
Irbid:  
Razi  
Zagha:  
Salim

## BBC RADIO

06:00 News 24 Hours  
06:30 Sarah Ward  
06:45 World Today  
06:50 News: Press Review  
07:00 News  
07:30 Sarah Ward  
07:45 Young Britain  
08:00 News: Reflections  
08:15 Short Story  
08:30 Composer and Interpreter  
09:00 News: Press Review  
09:15 World Today  
09:30 Enthusiasm  
09:45 Alexs Korner  
10:15 Ulster in Focus  
10:30 Discovery  
10:40 News: News about Britain  
11:00 News  
11:15 Am I too Loud  
11:20 Sports International  
12:00 Radio Newsworld  
12:15 Terry Wogan  
12:45 Sports Round-up  
13:00 News: 24 Hours  
13:30 With Great Pleasure  
14:15 Report on Religion  
14:30 Matthew on Music  
15:00 Radio Newsworld  
15:15 Outlook  
16:00 News: Commentary  
16:15 How to be a Musician  
16:45 World Today  
17:00 News  
17:30 Books and Writers  
17:50 Take One  
18:00 Sports Round-up  
18:00 News: News about Britain  
18:15 Radio Newsworld  
18:30 The Farming World  
19:00 Outlook: News Summary  
19:30 Stock Market Report  
19:45 Ulster in Focus  
20:00 News: 24 Hours  
20:30 The Pleasure's Yours  
21:15 Talkabout  
21:45 Nature Notebook  
22:00 News: World Today  
22:25 Financial News  
22:35 Book Choice: Reflections  
22:45 Sports Round-up  
23:00 News: Commentary  
23:15 New Ideas: Guller Music  
23:30 Inspector West at Bay

## VOICE OF AMERICA

03:30 The Breakfast Show  
03:30, 04:30, 05:30 and 06:00 GMT: News Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT: An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest, 17:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary, 17:30 Special English, News, Letters, 18:00 Feature: Science in the News, News Summary, 18:30 New Music USA, 19:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, 19:30 VOA Magazine American, Science, Cultural.

## AMMAN AIRPORT

**Arrivals:**  
8:45 Cairo (EA)  
8:50 Doha (RA)  
9:15 Riyadh (SDI)  
10:10 Jeddah (SDI)  
10:35 Karachi, Abu Dhabi (PIA)  
11:40 Doha, Kuwait (RA)  
11:45 Kuwait (KAC)  
15:30 New York  
17:10 Istanbul (SDI)  
17:45 Copenhagen, Vienna  
18:00 Madrid, Athens  
18:30 London, Paris  
18:30 Rome  
19:15 Frankfurt  
19:45 Amsterdam (KLM)  
20:00 Beirut (MEA)  
20:30 Beirut  
24:00 Cairo  
**Departures:**  
8:45 Beirut (MEA)  
9:00 Frankfurt  
9:15 Cairo (EA)  
9:35 Riyadh, Doha (SDI)  
10:50 Rome  
11:00 Istanbul (SDI)  
11:30 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam  
11:30 Damascus (PIA)  
12:40 London (RA)  
12:45 Kuwait (KAC) (PIA)  
16:20 Abu Dhabi, Karachi  
16:30 Damascus, Beirut  
18:00 Jeddah (SDI)  
18:00 Cairo  
20:30 Bahrain, Bangkok  
21:00 Jeddah  
22:30 Kuwait, Doha  
22:55 Doha

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Goethe Institute Tel. 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 44203  
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Municipal water service (emergency) Tel. 37111-3  
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Airport information (Arabic) Tel. 58206



# Protestors, police clash at Tokyo's Narita airport

NARITA, Japan, March 27 (R). — More than 1,000 riot police tonight swarmed over a giant fortress used by leftwing demonstrators at Tokyo's new international airport. Radicals fighting against the opening of the airport, scheduled for next Thursday, fled into the three-storey concrete bunker but police cut their way inside.

The police first lowered a heavy net over the top of the fortress, forcing demonstrators who were throwing down molotov cocktails and iron bars to retreat inside.

The squads of police, firing tear gas and wearing special fireproof clothing, swarmed up a ladder on to the roof.

Four white-helmeted demonstrators tried to climb an 18-metre tower built atop the giant bunker but were quickly captured by pursuing police.

The four were lowered to the ground by ropes as other police rushed the building and began slicing into the sides of the ferroconcrete structure with cutting torches.

Within minutes they were pouring inside to round up the rest of the protesters, the hard

core of thousands of students, farmers and leftists opposed to the airport, located 60 kilometres north-east of the capital.

The tough police action came after a commando-style raid yesterday by demonstrators who penetrated the airport's control tower and caused serious damage to the operations centre.

## Cabinet meets

The cabinet tomorrow will decide whether to postpone the opening of the \$2.6 billion airport.

Indications were growing that Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, deeply disturbed by the control tower attack, and his cabinet colleague would delay the opening.

Airline sources said Thurs-

day's official opening might be postponed for 30 days while new equipment is installed in the battle-scarred tower.

The ministers put off a decision until tomorrow when Transport Ministry experts will have completed their examination of the damage done by the hammer-swinging radicals.

A spokesman for the investigation team, sifting through the litter of damaged radar screens, communications equipment and electronic flying aids said today the damage was heavier than expected.

The protesters have pledged an all-out fight to stop the opening of the airport. Protests began in 1968, when radicals and environmentalists backed farmers whose land was being taken over for the project.

# South Yemen denies it sent troops to fight in Ogaden war

ABU DHABI, March 27 (R). — South Yemen's Prime Minister Ali Nasser Mohammad said in an interview published here today his country did not send troops to fight alongside Ethiopia in the Ogaden war. He said South Yemen had repeatedly tried to secure a peaceful settlement of the Ogaden dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia, the newspaper Al Wathba reported.

Somali officials have charged that Soviet, Cuban and South Yemeni troops fought on the Ethiopian side.

Mr. Mohammad, who left Abu Dhabi today for Kuwait, said in the interview: "What has been said about our participation in the war on Ethiopia's side is completely unfounded. We do not have the capability or the interest to get ourselves involved in the struggle in the 'Horn of Africa'."

The war virtually ended last month when Somali forces were driven out of much of the disputed Ogaden desert.

The South Yemeni leader said discussing Red Sea security at the Arab League meeting in Cairo was not justified. He said the protection of the Red Sea was the prerogative of its littoral states.

South Yemen is one of several states boycotting the Arab League meeting opening today because they oppose Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's Middle East peace moves. Mr. Mohammad denied reports of an Israeli attempt to occupy the strategic island of Perim, which controls the southern entrance of the Red Sea.

"Perim is ours and we are capable of defending it," he added.

His talks in Kuwait are expected to centre on possible Kuwaiti aid to South Yemen.

# Pro-Arab lobby gains steam in Washington

By Peter Kiernan

WASHINGTON, March 27 (R). — There is a new mood in Washington and a new lobby to exploit it -- the National Association of Arab-Americans (NAAA).

Its influence and resources do not rival those of the pro-Israeli lobby, but it is rapidly coming into its own at a time when, from the Arab point of view, the U.S. government is beginning to take a more balanced

## The IRA "regroups"

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 27 (A.P.). — The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army said Sunday it has regrouped and acquired new arms supplies for its guerrilla war to drive Britain from Northern Ireland. "We are now entering a new generation of strength," a unit-organised IRA officer told a crowd of 3,000 Roman Catholics here in a formal IRA statement. The warning came after a bomb blast at a Protestant tavern Saturday night that left 14 injured.

lanced view of the Middle East situation.

"We were a sleeping giant," the association's Public Relations Director, John Richardson, remarked only half facetiously. "But we are wide awake now."

Like its counterpart, the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the Association says it is funded solely by its membership, which Mr. Richardson put at about 1,600 Arab-Americans, mostly conservative Lebanese.

The Association has a budget of \$200,000 compared with a figure of \$700,000 for the AIPAC, whose Middle East reference library is one of the best in town and is often consulted by journalists and even the State Department.

"Maybe we can never hope to equal the efficiency of AIPAC," said Mr. Richardson, but we are constantly encouraged by the number of people who are seeking a more balanced picture on the Middle East."

He makes no bones about what he sees as the "unholy alliance" that has prevailed in U.S.-Israeli relations, or the fact that, unlike the Jewish community in the United States, America's 2 1/2 million Arab population is often divided against itself.

## Mixed constituency

"We have a constituency that ranges from conservative Lebanese to radical Palestinians," he said. "It makes for an interesting mixture."

As a result, the Association steers clear of backing the position of individual Arab governments, preferring instead to work for its own goals -- a breakup of the strong Israeli-U.S. alliance, a solution of the Palestinian problem and a more Pro-Arab Middle East policy.

Most recently, the Association has prepared a major position paper supporting the administration's decision to sell arms, including fighter aircraft, to Egypt and Saudi Arabia as well as Israel.

It says the sale should be

viewed as a political act rather than a military one.

Israel's friends in Congress argue that the package deal would negate the special relationship between the United States and Israel.

The proposed deal, which must be approved by Congress, threatens to produce the most intense debate of this session one for which both lobby groups are pulling out all the stops.

The competition for influence over U.S. policy in the Middle East is a high-stakes game that pits the highly organized and aggressive Jewish community against the essentially ad hoc Arab community which has little experience at taking concerted action.

But just as the AIPAC, although the only official Jewish lobbying group, is in reality only one group the American Jewish community uses to bring pressure on the government, the Arabs are also building up a more broadly based constituency. Such Washington pros as lawyer Frederick Dupp -- who counselled the Kennedys White House -- and powerful former Arkansas Democrat Senator J. William Fulbright are working for Arab states.

Perhaps the best known figure to be attracted at least in part by the big money in Arabs can pay is presidential confidant and former Budget Director Bert Lance.

Mr. Dutton reported in a recent interview that the fee for his Saudi Arabian account was \$270,490.

His new involvement, together with that of other Washington operators, is helped to put a new stamp of respectability on representatives of Arab interests.

## Backlash effects

Mr. Richardson also speaks of the backlash against heavy pro-Israeli lobby Congress, but few politicians are willing to say anything that could be construed even vaguely anti-Jewish.

# Australian Labour Party pins fresh hopes on its new self-made leader, Bill Hayden

By John Lombard

CANBERRA — When the Australian Federal Parliament resumed its sittings at the end of February eyes were not on Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, fresh from his election victory, but on the new leader of the opposition, Mr. William George Hayden.

Although he is no newcomer to the parliamentary scene (he was first elected in 1961), Mr. Hayden realises that taking over the leadership of the Australian Labour Party (ALP) after Mr. Gough Whitlam is no mean task.

The era of Whitlamism, which spanned ten years, ended dramatically on Dec. 10 last when he led the ALP to one of its worst defeats ever at the polls. Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser managed to hold almost the whole of the record 55-seat majority he gained in 1975.

The electorate showed in the clearest possible way that although Mr. Fraser personally does not rate highly in public

Mr. William Hayden, the son of a piano tuner, has succeeded Mr. Gough Whitlam as leader of the Australian Labour Party. The contrast between Mr. Whitlam, the intellectual giant and Mr. Hayden, the self-made man, is striking. Labour members are hoping that the less-controversial Mr. Hayden will retrieve the party's fortunes after its disastrous showing at the recent elections.

opinion polls, it would not for a moment consider giving Mr. Edward Gough Whitlam another go.

The enormity of the man, the hugeness of his successes and his failures, the grand scale on which he thought, were all too big for such an intently conservative people.

## Big contrast

The contrast between Mr. Whitlam, the intellectual giant, and Mr. Hayden, the self-made man, is striking. Yet Mr. Hayden was Mr. Whitlam's own choice as heir. It was a recognition of the fact that the ALP needs some very basic changes if it is to make that climb back to credibility with the swinging middle ground in the electorate that the caucus elected Mr. Hayden leader by 36 to 28 votes.

Mr. Hayden is the son of an Irish-American merchant seaman who jumped ship to start a new life in Australia. Mr. Hayden's father stayed in Australia as an illegal migrant and eventually found work as a piano tuner. Young Bill grew up in a working-class suburb of Brisbane. He left school at 16 and went to work in the Queensland State Public Service, but he found it so boring, he left at 19 to become a policeman. He matriculated in 1960 by studying at night.

After winning a seat in parliament in 1961, Mr. Hayden found that his education was far from finished if he was to achieve his ambitions. He started studying for an economics degree after confessing he was "economically illiterate."

He said later: "I soon realised that while lawyers could pull the structure of an act to pieces, the important thing was economic management."

Ironically, it was Mr. Whitlam who had encouraged so many young lawyers to become more active in the Labour Party by standing for parliament. Mr.

Whitlam saw the need to broaden the base of the ALP.

In government, Mr. Hayden was made Minister of Social Security and given the task by Mr. Whitlam of introducing a basic plank of ALP policy, a form of universal health care called Medibank. While the then opposition and the medical profession fought it tooth and nail, describing the policy as "socialised medicine," Mr. Hayden worked patiently to guide the legislation through parliament.

Although the Fraser government has made some minor changes, the basic structure of Medibank has remained unaltered -- perhaps one of the most important achievements of the Whitlam administration.

Mr. Hayden's efforts in the social security field for two-and-a-half years (1972-75) did much to swing public support behind Medibank. Mr. Hayden later became the third and final Treasurer in the Labour Party for the Hayden budget of August 1975, which reversed the trend of big government spending under Labour.

But after the devastation Labour suffered at the December 1975 election, Mr. Hayden went through a period of introspection and disenchantment with politics. He began reading for a law degree and refused an offer of the party leadership by Mr. Whitlam.

It was this time of indecision and disillusionment with politics that has since caused Mr. Hayden some problems with his enemies. They claim he is too moody and perry, a man not to be trusted. But in the last session of parliament in 1977, a new Mr. Hayden took on the government and its economic management. He became the opposition's most effective critic of the government's economic failings and through the media presented a confident, authoritative image. The public opinion polls said Mr. Hayden was the most credible politician on economic matters.

## A centrist

The caucus has also elected a relatively young and largely inexperienced executive. Mr. Hayden himself says he doesn't see the leadership team as left or right. "I think we can regard ourselves about the centre in a progressive sort of way," he told a press conference.

He deliberately said supportive words about the trade unions because of suggestions that perhaps the ALP should cut its traditional ties with the union movement. Mr. Hayden said they were part of the Labour Party organisation and in the previous 12 to 18 months had been unfortunate and unfair victims of the government's misrepresentation.

And, neither accepting nor apportioning blame for the massive electoral defeat, he offered "general credibility... how the community sees us" as the major areas for investigation and overhaul. He paid tribute to Mr. Whitlam -- "he is a very important figure in the history of this country."



William Hayden

Mr. Hayden surprised journalists at his first press conference as leader when he said that he saw his personal philosophy as an "existentialist" one. Such an admission dismayed some of his supporters who saw it as a weapon that would be used against him. But he was on much safer ground when he came to describing his political philosophy.

"I believe," he said, "that the Labour Party functions in public life, committed to improving the quality of that life, to respond to the needs of the people and in those terms, as much as possible to root out injustice and inequality. By that, I don't mean that we settle on a dull grey level of conformity, not at all."

"I happen to believe that the differences, the multiplici-

ties, the pluralistic nature of our society is essential. I happen to believe there is a very strong case for reward for initiative and risk in the mixed economy. At the same time, there is also a need for responsibility in that mixed economy to make sure that people aren't disadvantaged, and aren't perpetuated in that disadvantage."

"If we are a moral community, if we are morally concerned about people -- and that's what government is about, it's about people, not just about better productive output, more efficient structure of industry -- it's about how those things can be harnessed to serve the community and improve the living standards."

It is not a world-shattering, epoch-making philosophy, but in its way it is probably something with which the majority of Australians would agree. The real problem for an Australian opposition party is to create for itself a constructively opposing role.

The Fraser government's majority is large, so it opens the way for disgruntled backbenchers to make misuses of themselves.

Hayden needs to find for himself and his party a credibility that will appeal to the middle round of Australian voters. And perhaps one of the real legacies of the excitement of the Whitlam years is that the middle ground has got very much larger in the Australian political spectrum.

# GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES T. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
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## ASK OMAR

Q.—In a recent game, this sequence caused a lot of discussion:

South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass Pass 1 ♠  
3 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

South contended that, since his bid was a jump shift, it was unconditionally forcing. North claimed that South was simply showing a strong two-suiter, but that he needed values from North to bid on. What's your opinion?—J. Ransome, Albany, N.Y.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—South certainly has a good hand, but I don't see how the bid could be considered forcing opposite a partner who could respond to an opening one-bid. If South had a hand that was strong enough to play in game opposite a partner who might have no points at all, why didn't he open two hearts?

There were also other options available to South if he wanted to force his partner to bid. He could have doubled. He could have one-bid two spades. Since he chose neither of these options, the only conclusion is that his hand does not qualify as an unconditional force to game.

Therefore, I would construe partner's "jump shift" as invitational. It shows a strong two-suiter but it needs some help for game, probably in one of his suits. If I had nothing to offer partner by way of advice, I would feel free to pass. However, if I held two hearts and three diamonds, I would probably correct to hearts, since there is a good chance that partner is longer in hearts

than diamonds. I would expect partner to turn up with something like: ♠x ♠AQ10xxx ♠AQxxx ♠x.

Q.—What are your chances of making four hearts on this hand?

♠ J52  
♥ AQ83  
♦ A4  
♣ A872  
♠ 73  
♥ 752  
♦ 876532  
♣ 64  
♠ A10984  
♥ 94  
♦ KQ10  
♣ KQ10  
♠ KQ6  
♥ KJ106  
♦ J9  
♣ J953

East opened the bidding with one spade, so West led the seven of his partner's suit. East won the ace and returned the suit.—G. Williams, Hartford, Conn.

A.—In theory, declarer must go down. There is no way to avoid losing a spade, a diamond and two clubs as the cards lie.

In practice, declarer will often be able to make the contract because of a reluctance by the defenders to give him a ruff-and-suff. The play could go: Win the second spade, draw three rounds of trumps, cash the last spade and play ace and another diamond. East must win and, if he is afraid of a ruff-and-suff, he will probably lead a high club. Now declarer loses only one club.

East need only count tricks to see that a ruff-and-suff cannot possibly be fatal to the defense. Declarer has won the three trump tricks and two spades. With the ace of diamonds and ace of clubs, that comes to only seven tricks. So even if declarer scores his remaining trumps separately, he has only nine tricks. Therefore, conceding a ruff-and-suff is completely safe.

# JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PUROG  
CEWTI  
ORSOUP  
CREHAB



WHAT ONE USUALLY DOES WITH A TREE AFTER HE CHOPS IT DOWN.

Print answer here:

Sunday's Jumbles: FORUM EPOCH MEDLEY BELONG  
Answer: What a harmless snake said to his mate -- "GOPHER" YOU

# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS	27. Chemical suffix	48. Trust	4. Reprove
1. Black kelpie	28. One who opens	1. Migrant	5. Black trees
2. Knock	29. Storms	2. Sheltered	6. Every
3. South American Indians	30. Biblical ruler	3. Color of a horse	7. Alligator
11. Agave	31. Excess of solar year		8. Little boy
12. Gaucho	32. Cursed		9. Editable
13. Criminal charge slang	33. Masonry		10. English philosopher
14. Shakespearean king	34. Hunting dogs		11. Whale of a form
15. Conciliate	35. Recess in the shoreline		12. Jaguar
17. Threaten	36. Danish fjord		13. Brain dis
19. Fortification	37. Buddhist pillar		14. Metrical
20. Hindu symbols	38. The Emerald Isle		15. Heir
21. Check receipts	39. Sainte abbr.		16. Patched
22. Greatcoat	40. Some		17. Historical period
26. Beverage			18. Cavalry
			19. Without comb
			20. Stone
			21. Triangl
			22. Calam
			23. Gains
			24. Operat

Par time 25 minutes AP News features 3/21

# Johannesburg schools take in blacks -- quietly

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 27 (A.P.). — Black pupils have been quietly enrolled in private white schools this year despite official government policy to keep schools segregated, a Johannesburg newspaper said Sunday. The Johannesburg Sunday Times newspaper, in a headline story, said about 1,000 black students had enrolled in private white schools in "a quiet revolution" engineered by the Minister of National Education, Piet Koonhof, who is considered a liberal.

Mr. Koonhof said he had no comment to make because no official government decision had been made.

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